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ACCOMPLISHMENT PLAN. REGION VIII. JORDAN RIVER BASIN - SALT LAKE CITY AREA

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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ROCKY MOUNTAIN-PRAIRIE REGION

ACCOMPLISHMENT PLAN

REGION VIII

JORDAN RIVER BASIN

SALT LAKE CITY AREA

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ACCOMPLISHMENT PLAN

JORDAN RIVER BASIN - SALT LAKE CITY AREA

MARCH 1972

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PREFACE

The Rocky Mountain - Prairie Region of the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency has prepared this plan for review and comments by State and local governments of the State of Utah and other interested organizations to promote a comprehensive integrated effort in addressing the environmental problems of the Jordan River Basin - Salt Lake City Area. This plan is designed with the goal of formulating a coordinated approach to specific pollution problems which affect air and water quality through direct assistance to State and local governments in order to augment and support their existing programs.

This action plan is being distributed to solicit specific comments relating to our portion of the comprehensive program in order that EPA can be responsive to changing pollution control issues and needs within the Jordan River Basin - Salt Lake City Area. Specifically, our plan is designed to inform other agencies with whom we are cooperating, and the general public, as to how we view our role and how we intend to direct our efforts toward a particular abatement and control program addressed by this plan.

SECTION 1

GENERAL

The Jordan River Basin - Salt Lake City Area has been selected as one of Region VIII's highest priority areas for an abatement and control program for Fiscal Years 1972 and 1973. Salt Lake City is the largest metropolitan area in Utah and the second largest metropolitan area in Region VIII. Significant air and water pollution problems are found in the Salt Lake City area. Municipal and industrial sewage discharges have curtailed use of the Jordan River and Utah Lake for fresh water-related recreation activities. Natural air pollution caused by wind-blown dust is compounded by additional pollutants from local industries and motor vehicle emissions. The high concentration of air borne pollution exceeds the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

This Accomplishment Plan sets forth the specific tasks and plans developed to accomplish the various air and water quality objectives of Region VIII for this area.

SECTION 2

BROAD OBJECTIVES

2.1 Water Quality

Improve quality of Utah Lake and the Jordan River to support beneficial uses not now provided as follows:

a. Improve Utah Lake and its tributaries to support propagation and perpetuation of fish and permit recreation activities. Maintain total coliform concentrations at or below the compliance level of 5000 per 100 ml. If body contact recreation is considered a beneficial use and it is feasible to provide this use, then the objective is to reduce total coliform concentrations to the compliance level of 1000 per 100 ml.

b. Improve the Jordan River from Utah Lake to the Great Salt Lake to support propagation and perpetuation of fish and non-body contact recreation. Reduce Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) from a representative level of 14 mg/l to the compliance level of 5 mg/l. Significantly reduce existing total coliform concentrations from in excess of 1 million per 100 ml. Achieving compliance levels of 5000 per 100 ml may be possible through better clorination practices and other abatement and control programs.

2.2 Air Quality

Obtain compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards in the Wasatch Front AQCR for all criteria pollutants. The following

reductions are required and are included in Utah's Air Implementation Plan:

a. Reduce current annual average concentration of particulate matter by 32% to meet a concentration of 60 $\mu g/m^3$. Also, reduce the number of violations of the 150 $\mu g/m^3$ 24-hour standard to one per year. Violations numbered 22 in 1970. Target date: June 1, 1975.

b. Reduce current 8-hour average carbon monoxide concentration by 63% and the 1-hour average by 20% to meet the respective standards of 9 ppm and 35 ppm. Target date: June 1, 1977.

c. Reduce annual average nitrogen oxides concentration by 25% to meet the 100 $\mu g/m^3$ standard. Target date: June 1, 1977.

d. Reduce the 1-hour photochemical oxidants average concentration by 27% to meet the 160 $\mu g/m^3$ standard. Target date: June 1, 1975.

e. Reduce current annual average sulfur oxides concentration by 57% to meet the secondary standard of 60 micrograms per cubic meter. Reduce the 3-hour concentration by 45% to meet the 1300 $\mu g/m^3$ standard. Target date: July 1, 1975.

NOTE: A separate Accomplishment Plan will be developed to address sulfur oxide emissions in Region VIII.

SECTION 3

SPECIFIC TASKS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT PLANS

FOR WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

3.1 Classification of the Jordan River

Purpose of the Plan

To obtain a "C" classification for the Jordan River. A broad "C" classification will protect the water quality against controllable pollution so that the river can be used for domestic water supplies which are treated before use, aesthetics, irrigation, stock watering, propagation and perpetuation of fish, other aquatic life and wildlife, recreation (except for swimming), and industrial water supply. Within the "C" classification there are several sub-classifications. Specific stream reaches may be classified under one of these sub-classifications to provide for body contact recreation and quality fishery.

Situation

The State of Utah has been moving consistently toward establishing a "C" classification for the waters of the Jordan Basin. At this time, all procedures necessary for the "C" classification have been completed except final approval by the Utah Water Pollution Committee. The Jordan River Basin presently is not classified under any of the Utah State Water Use classifications. Classification is an important tool to protect aesthetics, propagation and perpetuation of fish, and recreation; and classification is required to allow the State to participate in higher percentage construction grant funding. Salt Lake County has proposed using

the Jordan River flood plain as a park and recreation area. Two recreational lakes, as well as the main stem, will require the protection provided by a "C" classification.

Approach

1. Continue to support the establishment of the use classification of "C" for the Jordan River Basin.
2. Favorable action is expected at an early Utah Water Pollution Committee meeting.
3. Determine needs and alternatives for refining the broad "C" classification.
4. If refinement is necessary, encourage adoption of refined classifications. If further refinement is necessary, additional strategy will be formulated at that point.

Milestones

By May 1972, State adoption of the broad "C" classification is expected.

By July 1, 1972, determine the impact of "C" classification on existing programs and notify the State of any changes, e.g. higher percent construction grant eligibility, etc.

By September 1, 1972, determine any needed final refinements to "C" classification.

By November 1, 1972, the refined classifications, if necessary, are adopted by the Utah Water Pollution Committee.

By January 1, 1973, all issues are resolved. New standards are incorporated into water quality management strategies and pollution control activities.

Interrelationships

1. Classification must be accomplished by the State. The Environmental Protection Agency does not have direct responsibility or jurisdiction over these intrastate waters.
2. A need exists to develop a technical basis for possible refinements in the broad "C" classification. This activity lies within the task element outlined in the on-going 3(c) project.
3. The EPA encouragement role relates to Public Affairs, Intergovernmental Relations, and Enforcement, which will be coordinated with the State.

Unresolved Policy Issues or Constraints

The classification of an intrastate stream falls directly under the cognizance or jurisdiction of the State of Utah. Accordingly, EPA recognizes some constraints to direct support. However, our efforts will support the State program to review and provide added beneficial uses for the Jordan River. New legislation may involve the Federal government in intrastate waters, thus EPA responsibility may require a more active role in the classification of the Jordan River - Utah Lake Basin.

Project Manager

Patrick J. Godsil, Chief, Planning Branch, Air and Water Programs Division.

3.1.1 Implementation Schedule for the New Classification

Purpose of the Plan

To ensure that an adequate and timely implementation schedule for meeting the "C" classification is promulgated. When the "C" classification is accomplished, a timely and smooth transition from the present treatment system into the needed advanced treatment system will rely on good water quality management plans that have implementation authority.

Situation

The State of Utah has been moving towards the completion of a schedule for treatment facility compliance with class "C" standards. Although the EPA funded 3(c) study is in its infant stage, the implementation schedule for compliance needs should be incorporated in the study at an early date.

Approach

1. Continue to emphasize to the State of Utah the need for a timely implementation schedule.
2. Aid the State and the 3(c) project engineers in determining planning needs to support an implementation schedule.
3. Identify interim wastewater treatment needs to provide proper treatment until the time the implementation schedule is incorporated into fully developed water quality management plans.

Milestones

By May 1972, adoption of "C" classification will be accomplished (See Section 3.1).

By May 4, 1972, meet with State and Metro Staff to discuss implementation schedule based upon adopted "C" classification.

By May 15, 1972, update Region VIII's Accomplishment Plan to include implementation schedule.

Interrelationships

1. The schedule must be established by the State.
2. The 3(c) project is inextricably involved with decisions relating to future treatment needs, plant locations, and water quality standards. Hence, the 3(c) project must address itself to an implementation schedule and/or a funding priority for waste treatment facilities.
3. The Construction Grant Program in EPA could foresee future treatment needs and gear their program to meet these needs if such a schedule was promulgated.

Results

1. A solid, viable water quality management plan that would have implementation authority.
2. A smooth and timely transition between present compliance with standards and the future compliance requirements.

Unresolved Policy Issues

Although EPA cannot presently impose a timetable for compliance to "C" standards, EPA may be able to instruct planning agencies to include a State approved implementation schedule in their water quality management plans.

Project Manager

Patrick J. Godsil, Planning Branch, Air and Water Programs Division.

3.2 Analyze Water Quality

Purpose of the Plan

To analyze existing water quality data collected along the Jordan River, Utah Lake and their tributaries to determine current quality and sources of contaminants. Sample as necessary selected major industry outfalls to verify effluent characteristics and to determine their impact on receiving waters.

Situation

A good deal of information concerning the water quality of the Jordan River exists, but it is scattered and must be collated to give an adequate picture of the existing water quality. Without knowledge of the water quality of the Jordan River, an efficient pollution abatement and control program in the Basin cannot be implemented.

Approach and Milestones

By April 1972, industrial effluent data for operations discharging to the Jordan River Drainage will be provided by Permits Branch, Enforcement Division, in tabular form along with that Branch's recommendations for verification of selected discharges.

By July 1, 1972, STORET and any other available sources of data will be acquired and compiled in the form of graphical representations and averages of selected water quality parameters (including coliform bacteria, bio-chemical oxygen demand, dissolved oxygen, nutrients and metals) to thereby describe the quality of the Jordan River and those tributaries for which data are available. EPA is assisting the State and the con-

sulting firm under contract for the 3(c) grant in processing existing data into the STORET System. Data collected by the contractor will also be entered into STORET on a systematic basis. The Work Element Leader is Les Sprenger, Surveillance Branch.

By August 1972, data received will be reviewed by Surveillance and Analysis to identify need for additional sampling, primarily in Utah Lake and the Jordan River, at locations where present information is inadequate. A sampling program will be designed describing the schedule, locations, and parameters appropriate to fully describe current quality and sources of contaminants. The program will be coordinated with the State and the 3(c) grant contractor to utilize all available resources. The Work Element Leader is John Hardaway.

By January 1, 1973, the sampling program will be completed in accordance with the previously developed plan. John Tilstra, Supervisory Chemist, will serve as laboratory coordinator between the Regional laboratory and other participating laboratories.

3.3 Supplement 3(c) Planning Activity

Purpose of the Plan

To supplement Utah Lake - Jordan River Basin 3(c) planning activity to achieve allied regional objectives for the Basin.

Situation

The planning grant activity initiated on 1 January 1972 is possibly limited in its ability to achieve all Region VIII objectives for the Basin and the two SMSA's of Salt Lake City and Provo - Orem. Regional coordination with the project needs to be established to define additional resource needs and a work program for accomplishment.

Approach and Milestones

A regional task force will be developed to provide continuous liaison between Region VIII and the 3(c) project. This will ensure that the 3(c) planning grant activity and Region VIII activities are compatible.

Max Dodson, Planning Branch, has been assigned Regional Liaison Officer.

By April 3, 1972, meet with State administrators of the Section 3(c) Planning Grant to develop detailed work plan showing accomplishments and dates.

By April 21, 1972, regional task force meeting with State administration and 3(c) consultant.

By May 5, 1972, complete design of a program to be carried out by Regional Office staff to augment the Section 3(c) planning effort.

Through July 1, 1973, provide continuous Regional Office monitoring of the Section 3(c) project until its completion.

Project Manager

Pat Godsil, Air and Water Division.

3.4 Process Seventy Permits

Purpose of the Plan

To process permits for seventy industries discharging to the Jordan River Basin. As part of the processing, special conditions will be included in each permit that will require industries to meet the proposed water quality standards and to discharge effluents that have received no less than the equivalent of secondary treatment.

Approach

The work will be carried out by the Permits Branch of the Enforcement Division, with the aid of the Surveillance and Analysis Divison, Management Division (Computer Branch), and Air and Water Programs Division (Planning Section).

Inspections for verification of discharges in the Jordan River Basin will be carried out by the Surveillance and Analysis Division and EPA's State Assignee and coordinated with the Utah Bureau of Environmental Health, Salt Lake City-County Health Department, City-County Health Department of Utah County, and the Davis County Health Department. Management Division support is planned for such items as updating and implementing computer programs, key punching data, etc. Water quality standards, metropolitan planning outputs, and systems analysis work are expected from the Air and Water Programs Division.

Milestones

The following milestones constitute the Permits Branch Plan of action that will reduce the industrial waste discharges to the Jordan River and upgrade the quality of the water.

By April 15, 1972, complete coordination with the Planning Section, Air and Water Programs, with regard to the relationships of the 3(c) planning study and the permit processing activity.

By June 1, 1972, complete inspections in the Jordan River Basin for the purpose of identifying uninformed or non-complying industries.

By June 1, 1972, obtain completed applications for all significant industries.

By June 1, 1972, develop interim effluent monitoring plan for the major industries.

By July 1, 1972, complete requests for State certification for all significant industries.

By September 1, 1972, complete technical reviews of applications from significant industries in the Jordan River Basin including the setting of special permit conditions to meet water quality standards, secondary levels of treatment, planning and institutional requirements, and water criteria set forth by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and coordinated with State Departments of Health and recommendations to Corps of Engineers.

Unresolved Issues and Problems

A recent Federal Court decision concluded that permits could not be issued for industrial wastes discharged to non-navigable streams

and that discharges to navigable streams required an environmental impact statement prior to the issuance of each permit. Both facets of this decision could have far-reaching impacts on the Jordan River if new legislation is not passed extending EPA's jurisdiction over non-navigable waters.

Under existing policy, the Permit Program has been constrained with regard to its applicability to feed lot operations. Only those feed lots having more than 1,000 animal units and having man-made point discharges of wastes presently fall under the Permit Program. The number of animal units criteria in this policy has thus far removed all the Salt Lake City - Jordan River Basin's feed lots from the Refuse Act Permit Program authority.

Further, sediment and nutrients emanating from existing agricultural activities in the Jordan River Basin have decreased the depth of Utah Lake and degraded its quality. Existing and proposed legislation do not give EPA authority to control these diffused wastes sources.

Project Manager

B. David Clerk, Permits Branch.

3.5 Survey Wastewater Treatment Facilities

Purpose of the Plan

To survey selected municipal wastewater treatment plants in the Jordan River - Salt Lake City metropolitan area and to evaluate the adequacy of operation, maintenance and operator training. It is intended to evaluate such needs as may be found with respect to possible means for effecting significant improvement in plant performance and resulting improvement in the effluent quality.

Situation

There are thirteen municipal plants in the Salt Lake City metropolitan area portion of the Jordan River Basin. Collectively, the plants receive an untreated waste load just under 500,000 population equivalent and an average wastewater flow of approximately 65 mgd. These plants have a significant impact on the quality of water in the Jordan River and its tributaries. Actions to help insure optimum utilization of the existing treatment works in the control and abatement of water pollution are essential elements in water quality improvement programs. Where improved operation and maintenance can be achieved, it will generally result in improved effluent quality with resulting improvement in the quality of receiving waters. Also, where practical, such improvements can generally be achieved much sooner than by construction of new plants, plant additions and ancillary facilities.

Approach

More efficient operation and maintenance practices at wastewater treatment facilities can provide improved effluent quality. Improved effluent quality in turn allows an improvement in the quality of the receiving stream.

Plants will be selected for evaluation based on input from the Utah Division of Health and the 3(c) grant consultants to the Utah Division of Health. Priority will be given to those plants where the available resources of the Region will be most beneficial. It is recognized that assistance on the part of the Utah Division of Health is most important to the success of this plan. The existing O & M programs should be coordinated with EPA's effort.

It is intended that the O & M surveys will be conducted by an EPA team in company with such State and local representatives as are found to be appropriate at individual plants. The EPA team will consist of representatives of Manpower Development and Training and Operation and Maintenance.

Initially, approximately five wastewater treatment facilities will be selected from the 13 municipal plants in the Jordan River portion of the Salt Lake City metropolitan area. The following plants are understood to be located in this area:

1. Salt Lake City Sub District No. 1 Treatment Plant
2. Salt Lake County Cottonwood Treatment Plant
3. Sandy Treatment Plant
4. South Davis Sewer Improvement District (North Plant)

5. South Davis Sewer Improvement District (South Plant)
6. South Salt Lake Treatment Plant
7. Tri-Community Treatment Plant
8. Coppertown Treatment Plant
9. Lake Treatment Plant
10. Magna Water and Sewer Improvement District Treatment Plant
11. Murray Treatment Plant
12. Granger Hunter Improvement District Treatment Plant
13. Salt Lake City Treatment Plant

Each facility will be evaluated to determine the following information:

1. With present facilities and loadings, is the operation and maintenance adequate to achieve an optimum level of performance with regard to BOD_5 and suspended solids removal?
2. Are laboratory control procedures and staffing practices adequate to maintain a consistently high quality effluent?
3. Could operational practices at this facility be applied at other facilities to improve their performance?
4. What are the projected loads on the plant and what are the short term plans for wastewater treatment works construction, if any?
5. What practices are in use for effluent disinfection and reduction of effluent coliform concentrations?
6. Would operator training help to improve performance and thus effluent quality?

7. Would other regional resources, such as research and monitoring, laboratory assistance, technology transfer information, etc., improve performance and thus effluent quality?
8. Would a reduction in hydraulic loading improve operating efficiency with respect to BOD and SS removal, reduce O & M costs, or increase the design life of the plant?

As a guide to determining this information, a standard performance evaluation questionnaire (FWPCA Form 12) will be utilized at each facility visited. Results or findings of each evaluation will be reported to the municipalities involved and to the Utah Division of Health.

Milestones

By April 1, 1972, a meeting with Mr. Calvin K. Sudweeks; Chief, Water Quality Section, Utah State Division of Health or his representative to coordinate the O & M activity with him, select appropriate plants for survey, and seek his assistance in arranging survey appointments.

By April 15, 1972, establish a survey schedule of initial plants to be visited and work out necessary Federal-State-local coordination.

By April 15, 1972, update plan to include survey schedule.

By May 15, 1972, perform O & M and training needs surveys of the initial plants to be visited.

By June 15, 1972, complete evaluation of data collected and make recommendations concerning follow-up actions. This action is essential to the Training and Technical Assistance plan that follows.

Interrelationships

The work outlined by this plan is essential to the accomplishment of the second phase of the plan, which is to provide training and technical assistance as needed. As indicated earlier, the success of the waste treatment facilities survey is dependent upon a coordinated and cooperative effort on the part of the Federal, State and local interests involved.

Project Manager

Stanley M. Smith, Municipal Waste Water Branch, Air and Water Programs Division.

3.6 Provide Training and Technical Assistance

Purpose of the Plan

To develop a program for, and initiate action to, provide technical assistance and training to upgrade operation and maintenance for wastewater treatment facilities.

Situation

The need for the program will be determined by the Accomplishment Plan which provides for an initial O & M survey of facilities and an evaluation of their operation, maintenance, training and technical assistance needs.

Approach

Those facilities selected for follow-up assistance will be provided formal or on-site training. Typical assistance projects will consist of the following:

1. Provide formal training to plant operators concerning operation of wastewater treatment facilities.

2. Provide on-site training in conducting and interpreting control tests for the purpose of controlling the plant's operation.

3. Provide training in conducting laboratory analyses so that the plant's performance can be monitored.

4. Investigate various unit processes and plant facilities to determine if modifications of different facilities would be desirable.

5. Monitor plant performance and report on changes in effluent quality. Also, make recommendations as to operational modes to be used, plant modifications that would be of benefit, maintenance procedures to

be followed, etc.

Following the O & M survey and interpretation of results, a meeting will be held with the Utah Division of Health and other interested parties to establish a priority list of the plants that are to receive follow-up assistance. It is intended that this meeting would be held by June 30, 1972. Follow-up programs will be initiated by July 15, 1972. Again, these dates are only to be used as guidelines since the results of the evaluation survey can be highly variable. No specific milestones can be established since these are a function of the outcome of the O & M survey.

Project Manager

Stanley M. Smith, Municipal Waste Water Branch.

3.7 Develop Control Program for Oil and Hazardous Materials

Purpose of the Plan

To protect the water quality and prevent damage to beneficial uses in the Jordan River Basin-Salt Lake City Area from spills of pollution materials into the Salt Lake, Utah Lake, Jordan River and their tributaries.

Situation

Spills of pollutional materials have been experienced in the past. These have caused problems at water treatment facilities, have interfered with aesthetic enjoyment of the streams and undoubtedly have had a detrimental effect on aquatic life. As abatement and control measures are taken to upgrade municipal and industrial effluents, periodic spills could have a more dramatic effect on stream biota and other legitimate uses and could largely negate the benefits from significant investments to improve effluent quality.

Approach

Two approaches are being pursued. The first is the development of a mutual aid group, consisting of Federal, State and local government agencies and companies in the area. This group will develop plans for notification and reaction to emergency spills, train personnel, and maintain equipment which will be able to respond to spills immediately with the capability of containing the spilled material. These groups will develop, within the group or by outside assistance, the capability of

removing the spilled material, or of treating it so as to negate its effect on the environment.

The second approach is the development of contingency plans in the Jordan River-Salt Lake City area. The procedure to be followed will vary, depending on whether the potential hazard relates to a discharge for which a Refuse Act Permit is required.

Where a permit is required, the application will be reviewed for installation of "fail-safe" systems to avoid spills and accidental discharges. Permit conditions will be developed requiring adequate controls where indicated.

Where hazardous materials are stored, warehoused, or otherwise not associated with a discharge for which a Refuse Act Permit is required, an inventory of the locations and quantities of such materials will be developed cooperatively with the State, other governmental entities and private industry.

Milestones

The following are milestones in the implementation of the plan:

1. Development of a Mutual Aid group or groups.
   a. Primary contact, April 1, 1972.
   b. Formation of group, 1st meeting, June 1972.
   c. Basic development of group, contingency plan, obtainment of equipment and training of personnel, June 1973.
2. Contingency plan from non-discharging facilities.
   a. Inventory started, May 1972.
   b. Primary sources contacted, August 1972.

c. Most, if not all, sources contacted, December 1972.

d. Plans received from primary sources, October 1972.

e. Investigation of primary sources, March 1973.

f. Plans received from most or all sources, June 1973.

g. Investigation of all other sources, December 1973.

Unresolved Policy Issues

For hazardous materials not associated with a discharge for which a Refuse Act Permit is required, authority to obtain an inventory of materials will presumably rest on the basic right of the State to act to protect the health and welfare of citizens of the State. There may be some question as to whether a contingency plan can be required under present State legal authority. If such plans can be requested only on a cooperative basis, considerable cooperation by industry can still be expected.

Project Manager

Richard M. Jones, Surveillance and Analysis Division.

3.8 Public Relations Support for Upgrading the Water Quality of the Jordan River.

Purpose of the Plan

To create public awareness of the Jordan River water quality problems and to generate support for an abatement program.

Situation

Reports from Utah indicate that EPA's recent River Basin Planning grant to the State to develop a comprehensive plan for the cleanup of the Jordan River has brought renewed hope that this degraded waterway can become a productive and scenic stream.

Citizen groups in Utah -- most of them staunchly supported by the media -- are insisting publicly that the river become the fine trout fishery and waterfowl habitat that it once was and that parkways and recreational areas be developed along its banks. The public outcry has brought some significant results in that several Utah industries which formerly dumpted refuse into the river have ceased doing so. Yet, the municipalities of Riverton, South Jordan, West Jordan, and Buffdale continue to pollute the river, as does the Utah State Prison.

Approach

The 30 mile-long Jordan River seems ideally suited to serve as a model of river cleanup and restoration. It is an urban waterway, accessible to a large population, and could serve as a greenbelt, greatly increasing the quality of life in this urban environment. A major Pub-

lic Affairs function is to convince the people of Utah that such restoration can be achieved and to keep their interest at a high pitch until it is.

This will be done by means of a normal multi-media campaign, utilizing publications, radio, and TV. Since EPA and the Public Affairs office enjoy excellent relations with the Utah media and environmental groups in the State, we will encourage them to exercise initiative of their own in focusing public attention on this effort.

The kickoff for the campaign to "Restore the Jordan" is a meeting with the Utah Environment Center, with key EPA personnel citing what and how the cleanup and restoration can be accomplished. This meeting also should feature Utah's Governor and other prominent public officials so that the campaign would be launched with full fanfare.

In the weeks to follow, EPA will work with environmental groups, urging them to undertake special projects to clean up the Jordan and to publicly support local, State and Federal government efforts.

EPA will work closely with environmental writers and commentators in Utah so that statements or comments from our personnel to others regarding the Jordan will receive full and continuous attention.

EPA will undertake a "Restore the Jordan" bumper sticker and bus placard campaign throughout Utah, working with local and State officials to accomplish this.

Working with our TV and radio contacts, EPA will seek to launch a campaign of radio spots and public service TV announcements.

EPA will attempt to keep a steady stream of press releases and photos going to Utah's daily and weekly newspapers so that the Jordan is kept uppermost in the public mind.

EPA will publish an inexpensive brochure, using black and white photos and minimum copy, to emphasize and point up the problems of the Jordan and what can be done to alleviate them.

Interrelationships

The public information program will be coordinated with the Public Affairs Offices within the Governor's Office and the Bureau of Environmental Health.

Project Manager

John R. Hallowell, Office of Public Affairs.

SECTION 4

SPECIFIC TASKS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT PLANS

FOR AIR QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

4.1 Mobile Source Air Pollutants

Purpose of the Plan

To assess the problem and propose alternative solutions relating to mobile source pollutants.

Situation

Improvements in air quality resulting from the Federal motor vehicle program are not sufficient to achieve the ambient air quality standards for carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides by 1977. Alternative solutions must be thoroughly explored. Development of a mass transit system, a State vehicle inspection program, and a change in the commuting habits of the public will probably be necessary to insure compliance with standards.

Approach

A major effort will be directed toward coordination with State and local groups. Regularly scheduled meetings will be held with the State Division of Health to monitor their efforts and inform them of EPA activities. Regularly scheduled meetings will also be held with State and local agencies involved with transportation planning. The Office of Public Affairs will work with the Utah State Division of Health to insure an effective public relations program to promote public acceptance

of the optimal solutions to reduce mobile source air pollutants. Finally, EPA will work with the Governor's Office and the State Legislature in support of legislative action needed to carry out this program.

Milestones

By April 15, 1972, complete assessment of control strategy relating automobile pollutants contained in the Utah Implementation Plan.

By May 1, 1972, report on effectiveness of the Federal Motor Vehicle Program at high altitudes.

By May 15, 1972, report on emissions reduction which can be expected at Salt Lake City's altitude from the Federal Motor Vehicle Program.

By August 1, 1972, complete control strategy revisions as required.

By February 1, 1973, report on the anticipated reductions from the several alternatives regarding traffic control.

By February 15, 1973, update control strategy for traffic control.

Project Manager

Dale Walls, Air Quality Branch.

4.2 Particulate Air Pollution Problems

Purpose of the Plan

To assess the problems and proposed solutions relating to particulate matter.

Situation

It will be necessary to impose control regulations on sources emitting particulate matter in order to achieve ambient air quality standards by 1975. To meet the secondary annual average air quality guide, control measures will have to be developed for stationary sources. The 24 hour average particulate concentration is highly influenced by wind blown dust. This fugitive dust problem is caused by man's activities, which to some degree can be controlled, and other natural causes. To meet the secondary 24 hour average air quality standard, control measures will have to be developed for fugitive dust.

Approach and Milestones

By April 15, 1972, complete assessment of the control strategy for particulates as contained in the implementation plan.

By June 1, 1972, propose, if required, a regulation that is adequate to achieve the secondary annual average air quality guide by 1975.

By July 1, 1972, hold public hearings on particulate control strategy and associated regulations.

By August 1, 1972, promulgate, if required, particulate regulations.

By February 1, 1973, decide upon feasible means of control of fugitive dust in order to meet the 24 hour average standard.

By February 15, 1973, update control strategy for fugitive dust control.

Project Manager

Terry Thoem, Sanitary Engineer, Air Quality Branch.

APPENDIX A

MILESTONE CHARTS

	1972														
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	73	74	75
Classification of the Jordan River															
State adoption of the broad "C" classification					X										
EPA determination of impact of "C" classification															
State to determine any needed final refinements									X						
Refined classifications, if necessary, adopted by Utah WP Committee											X				
Issues resolved and refined classification incorporated into water quality management strategies and pollution control activities.													X		
Implementation Schedule for the New Classification															
Adoption of "C" classification					X										
Meet with State and Metro Staff to discuss implementation schedule based upon adopted "c" classification					X										
Update accomplishment plan to include implementation schedule					X										
Updated implementation schedule and priorities incorporated into state and local water quality management plans.													X		
Analyze Water Quality, J. Hardaway															
Compile Industrial Effluent Data, NEW COMPLETION MAY 31 from April				X											
Compile Available Data							X								
Complete Sampling Program								X							
Implement Continued Surveillance Program													X		
Supplement 3(c) Planning Activity, F. Godsil															
Meet with State administrators to develop detailed work plan				X											
Task Force Meeting				X											
Complete design of a program to augment 3(c) planning					X										
Continuous monitoring of 3(c) planning through completion													X		

	1972														
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	73	74	75
Process Seventy Permits															
Complete inspections in the Jordan River Basin to identify non-complying industries						X									
Obtain completed applications for all significant industries						X									
Complete requests for state certification of all industries							X								
Develop interim effluent monitoring plan for industries						X									
Complete technical reviews of applications from industries									X						
✓Survey Waste Water Treatment Facilities - S. Smith (A[illegible]															
✓Meet with Utah State Division of Health to coordinate the O&M activity, etc.				X											
✓Establish a survey schedule of initial plants to be visited & work out federal-state-local coordination				X											
✓Update plan to include survey schedule				X											
Perform O & M and training needs surveys of initial plants to be visited					X										
Complete evaluation of data collected and make recommendations concerning follow-up actions						X									
✓Develop Control Program for Oil and Hazardous Materials															
✓Development of a Mutual Aid Group or Groups															
✓Primary contact COMPLETE April 10				X											
Formation of group						X									
Basic developments of group, contingency plan, obtainment of equipment and training of personnel													X		
R. Jones (S & A)															

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	1972														
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	73	74	75
Contingency plan from non-discharging facilities					X										
Inventory started					X										
Primary sources contacted								X							
Most, if not all, sources contacted												X			
Plans received from primary sources										X					
Investigation of primary sources													X		
Plans received from most or all sources													X		
Investigation of all other sources													X		
✓Mobile Source Air Pollutants, D Wells															
✓Complete assessment of control strategy relating automobile pollutants contained in the Utah Implementation Plan.				X											
Report on effectiveness of the Federal Motor Vehicle Program at high altitudes.					X										
Report on emissions reduction which can be expected at Salt Lake City's altitude from the Federal Motor Vehicle Program.					X										
Complete control strategy revisions as required.								X							
Report on the anticipated reductions from the several alternatives regarding traffic control.													X		
Update control strategy for traffic control.													X		
✓Particulate Air Pollution Problems, T Thoem															
✓Complete assessment of the control strategy for particulates as contained in the implementation plan, complete Mar 17.				X											
Propose, if required, a regulation that is adequate to achieve the secondary annual average air quality guide by 1975.						X									
Hold public hearings on particulate control strategy and associated regulations.							X								
Promulgate, if required, particulate regulations.								X							
Decide upon feasible means of control of fugitive dust in order to meet the 24 hour average standard.													X		
Update control strategy for fugitive dust control.													X		

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